

Enclosure A

DOCUMENTS TO THE REQUESTOR
EPA-R5-2014-004585

<u>Document</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Action Memorandum	10-28-2013	7 pages (7 single sided pages)
POLREP #2	06-24-2013	5 pages (5 single sided pages)
POLREP#3	07-10-2013	6 pages (6 single sided pages)



437441



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 W. JACKSON BLVD
CHICAGO, IL 60604

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Action Memorandum: Request for Approval of an Emergency Removal Action at the J&R Used Tire Site located in Hoopeston, Vermilion County, Illinois (Site ID # C5V4)

FROM: Brad Benning, OSC
Emergency Response Section 3

THRU: Mike Ribordy, Chief
Emergency Response Section 3

TO: Samuel Borries, Chief
Emergency Response Branch 2

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Action Memorandum is to document verbal approval to expend up to \$25,000 to conduct an emergency removal action described herein for the J&R Used Tire Site (J&R Site or the Site) located in Hoopeston, Vermilion County, Illinois.

The J&R Site is owned by Rodney L. Rogers and is a used tire recycling facility and a contractor for the Used Tire Program operated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA). On June 19, 2013, a large fire occurred at the facility and destroyed the 400,000 square foot building that contained approximately 30,000 tires. The intensity of the fire allowed fire debris to migrate into the residential areas of Hoopeston. Based on the age of the building and the possibility of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) in the building structure, samples of debris were collected and analyzed for asbestos. Analytical results indicated the presence of ACM (Chrysotile) up to 10% in 4 of the 12 samples.

The Action Memorandum would serve as approval for expenditures by EPA, as the lead technical agency, for actions described herein to abate the imminent and substantial endangerment posed by hazardous substances at the Site. The removal of hazardous substances was taken pursuant to Section 104(a)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9604(a)(1), and Section

300.415 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.415.

The uncontrolled conditions of the hazardous substances present at the Site require that this action be classified as an emergency removal action. The project required approximately five working days to complete.

II. SITE CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

CERCLIS ID: ILN000510932

RCRA ID: N/A

State ID: H20130700

Category: Emergency

A. Site Description

1. Removal site evaluation

The J&R Site operated a used tire recycling facility which collected tires throughout the central Illinois area. Tires were stored at the facility prior to being shredded for various uses as supplemental fuels, landscape mulch and playground flooring. At the time of the fire, the facility allegedly had over 30,000 tires on site and several hundred tons of shredded tires in storage in and outside of the building. The Office of the State Fire Marshal investigated the fire; the preliminary cause was identified as a possible spark from welding inside the building.

2. Physical location

The J&R Site is located at 103 Maple Street in Hoopeston, Vermilion County, Illinois. It is located in the downtown area of the city with residential areas to the west, north and east. The coordinates for the Site are Latitude: 40.462, Longitude: -87.671.

An Environmental Justice (EJ) analysis for the Site was conducted. Screening of the surrounding area used Region 5's EJ Screen Tool (which applies the interim version of the national EJ Strategic Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJSEAT)). Region 5 has reviewed environmental and demographic data for the area surrounding the Site at 103 Maple Street, Hoopeston, Illinois, and determined there is a low potential for EJ concerns at this location.

3. Site characteristics

The J&R Site had been operating in a large industrial building, formerly the FMC manufacturing facility covering approximately 400,000 square feet under roof and comprising roughly three city blocks. The building was over 50 years old and suspected to contain ACM in the building structure.

4. Release or threatened release into the environment of a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant

The J&R Site released large amounts of debris during the fire. Pieces of debris were found throughout the residential neighborhoods primarily to the west and northwest of the J&R Site. During the fire, the owner was not aware of any asbestos in the building and City officials also could not confirm the presence of ACM in the building. The decision was made to sample the debris and confirm the possibility of ACM in the fire debris. Twelve samples of building debris were collected randomly in the affected areas and checked for asbestos content. Results indicated that 4 of the 12 samples were positive for asbestos at up to 10% (Chrysotile).

5. NPL status

The Site is not on the NPL nor is there an expectation the J&R Site will be proposed for the NPL.

6. Maps, pictures and other graphic representations

A figure detailing the location of the site is included in the attached Site Location Map (Attachment 4).

B. Other Actions to Date

1. Previous actions

The J&R Site was a contractor used by the State of Illinois as part of the Used Tire Program run by the Illinois EPA. The Site had apparently received violations from the Illinois EPA for various operational issues.

2. Current actions

The EPA was contacted by the Illinois EPA on June 19, 2013, and requested to provide air monitoring assistance during the fire. EPA responded by engaging its Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) contractor Weston, which provided particulate monitoring in the residential areas affected by the fire. EPA also initiated an action under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) to contain and treat oil/water that was accumulating in the city's storm water retention pond and discharging to the north fork of the Vermilion River. Notice of Federal Interest and Assumption were issued to the Site operator when they were unable to take preventive actions to stop oily water from entering the river. The discharge of oil water into the river had previously caused a fish kill. The CERCLA action was initiated when analytical results indicated the presence of ACM in fire debris which was deposited in the residential areas adjacent to the fire. The owner/operator was verbally notified on June 24, 2013, of the ACM results and requested to take remedial action to mitigate the asbestos release into the residential area. Due to the lack of financial resources, the owner/operator declined to take action.

C. State and Local Authorities' Roles

1. State and local actions to date

Local authorities conducted all firefighting operations and were assisted by the Red Cross in providing shelters during the initial evacuations. Illinois EPA had their emergency personnel on Site during the fire and coordinated with EPA. Upon the discovery of ACM in the fire debris, the Illinois EPA requested assistance to collect and dispose of the debris that had been deposited in the residential neighborhoods.

2. Potential for continued State/local response

None

III. THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT, AND STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The conditions remaining at the site present a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, and the environment, and meet the criteria for a time-critical removal action as provided for in the NCP, 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2). These criteria include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ☒ Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants [300.415(b)(2)(i)].
- ☐ Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems [300.415(b)(2)(ii)].
- ☐ Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that pose a threat of release [300.415(b)(2)(iii)].
- ☒ High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface that may migrate [300.415(b)(2)(iv)].
- ☒ Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants to migrate or to be released [300.415(b)(2)(v)].
- ☐ Threat of fire or explosion [300.415(b)(2)(vi)].
- ☒ The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release [300.415(b)(2)(vii)].
- ☐ Other situations or factors that may pose threats to the public health or welfare of the United States or the environment [300.415(b)(2)(viii)].

IV. ENDANGERMENT DETERMINATION

Given the site conditions, the nature of the known and suspected hazardous substances on Site, and the potential exposure pathways described in Sections II and III above, actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this Site, if not addressed by implementing the response actions selected in this Memorandum, may have presented an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment

V. ACTIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

A. Actions

1. Action description

The response actions described in this memorandum directly addressed actual or potential releases of hazardous substances from the Site, which may have posed an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment. Removal activities on Site included:

- 1) Development and implementation of a Site Health and Safety Plan;
- 2) Collection of all fire debris that had deposited in residential areas;
- 3) Proper disposal of the ACM debris from the Site in accordance with EPA's Off-Site Rule (40 CFR § 300.440).

The removal action was conducted in a manner not inconsistent with the NCP. The OSC initiated planning for provision of post-removal Site control consistent with the provisions of Section 300.415(l) of the NCP. Elimination of all threats presented by hazardous substances from the Site is, however, expected to minimize the need for post-removal Site control.

All hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants removed off-site pursuant to this removal action for treatment, storage, and disposal were treated, stored, or disposed of at a facility in compliance, as determined by EPA, with the EPA Off-Site Rule, 40 C.F.R. § 300.440.

2. Contribution to remedial performance:

The proposed action will not impede future actions based on available information.

3. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

Not Applicable

4. Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

Removal Actions conducted under CERCLA are required to attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) to the extent practicable. In determining whether compliance with ARARs is practicable, the OSC may consider appropriate factors, including the urgency of the situation and the scope of the removal action to be conducted. EPA complied with all ARARs of Federal and State laws to the extent practicable considering the emergency exigencies of the circumstances.

Federal

Federal ARARs for this Site primarily include 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2), and 40 CFR 300.440.

5. Project Schedule

The removal action required 5 working days to complete.

B. Estimated Costs

REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING ESTIMATE	
<u>Extramural Costs:</u>	\$ 20,750
<u>Regional Removal Allowance Costs:</u> Cleanup Contractor Costs	
<u>Other Extramural Costs Not Funded from the Regional Allowance:</u> START	\$ 1,000
Subtotal	\$ 21,750
Contingency costs (10% Subtotal)	\$ 2,175
Total Removal Project Ceiling	\$ 23,925

An Independent Government Cost estimate is included in Attachment 2.

VI. **EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE SITUATION SHOULD ACTION BE DELAYED OR NOT TAKEN**

Due to the emergency situation and the verbal authorization, the action has been taken and completed.

VII. **OUTSTANDING POLICY ISSUES**

None

VIII. ENFORCEMENT

For administrative purposes, information concerning the enforcement strategy for this Site is contained in the Enforcement Confidential Addendum.

The total EPA costs for this removal action based on full-cost accounting practices that will be eligible for cost recovery are estimated to be \$42,113¹.

Direct Costs	+	(Indirect Costs)	= Estimated EPA Costs for
(23,925 + 3000)		[(56.41%) x (26,925)]	a Removal Action
			\$ 42,113

IX. RECOMMENDATION

This decision document represents the selected removal action for the J&R Site, Hoopeston, Vermilion County, Illinois. It was developed in accordance with CERCLA as amended, and is not inconsistent with the NCP. This decision is based on the administrative record for the Site (Attachment 1). Conditions at the Site meet the NCP Section 300.415(b)(2) criteria for a removal and I recommend your approval of the removal action documented in this Action Memorandum.

The project ceiling previously approved was \$25,000. The total removal action project ceiling will be \$23,925. Of this, an estimated \$22,925 may be used for cleanup contractor costs. You may confirm your decision by signing below.

APPROVE: Samuel Borries DATE: 10-28-13
Samuel Borries, Chief
Emergency Response Branch 2

DISAPPROVE: _____ DATE: _____
Samuel Borries, Chief
Emergency Response Branch 2

Enforcement Addendum

¹Direct Costs include direct extramural costs and direct intramural costs. Indirect costs are calculated based on an estimated indirect cost rate expressed as a percentage of site-specific direct costs, consistent with the full cost accounting methodology effective October 2, 2000. These estimates do not include pre-judgment interest, do not take into account other enforcement costs, including Department of Justice costs, and may be adjusted during the course of a removal action. The estimates are for illustrative purposes only and their use is not intended to create any rights for responsible parties. Neither the lack of a total cost estimate nor deviation of actual total costs from this estimate will affect the United States' right to cost recovery.

A3
6-24-13U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
J&R Tire Fire - Removal Polrep

US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



466901

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region V

Subject: POLREP #2
Progress
J&R Tire Fire
E13514
Hoopeston, IL
Latitude: 40.4625036 Longitude: -87.6715938

To: Mark Johnson, ATSDR
Bruce Everetts, Illinois EPA
Mark Durno, U.S. EPA
Jason El-Zein, U.S. EPA
Sherry Fielding, U.S. EPA
Charlie Gebien, U.S. EPA
John Maritote, U.S. EPA
Mike Ribordy, U.S. EPA
USCG Fund Center, USCG
USCG PolRep Distribution, USCG
Marc Colvin, Health&Safety
Mick Hans, Public Affairs
Rick Karl, Superfund Division
Sam Borries, U.S. EPA
steven Kaiser, EPA
debbie Keating, EESS
sam chummar, epa

From: Bradley Benning, OSC
Date: 6/24/2013
Reporting Period: 6/21/13 thru 6/25/13

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:		Contract Number:	
D.O. Number:		Action Memo Date:	
Response Authority:	CERCLA/OPA	Response Type:	Emergency
Response Lead:	EPA	Incident Category:	Removal Action
NPL Status:	Non NPL	Operable Unit:	
Mobilization Date:	6/19/2013	Start Date:	6/19/2013
Demob Date:		Completion Date:	
CERCLIS ID:		RCRIS ID:	
ERNS No.:		State Notification:	Yes
FPN#:	E13514	Reimbursable Account #:	

1.1.1 Incident Category

Emergency Response

1.1.2 Site Description

J&R Tire facility operates as a tire recycling business and an estimated 30,000 tires were contained in the facility, in the form of solid tires and shredded tires. Tires were stored throughout the plant and outside along the west perimeter near the railroad tracks

1.1.2.1 Location

103 E. Maple St., Hoopeston, IL (Vermilion County- IL)

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

On June 19, 2013, at approximately 05:21 hours the J&R Tire facility located in Hoopeston, IL caught fire and continued to burn throughout the day and night. The facility was fully engulfed and is a complete loss. A large smoke plume initially traveled west from the fire, forcing evacuation of residents due west of the facility. Fire water contaminated with oil and ash entered local storm sewers and discharged to a long retention ditch directly south of the facility. Initial reports indicated that an unknown quantity of contaminated water entered a tributary of the Vermillion River and caused a substantial fish kill. The outfall from the retention ditch had not been blocked until several hours into the incident. Oil and ash were also observed in the retention ditch which had a capacity of over 4 million gallons. IEPA was first to respond and requested air monitoring assistance from US EPA

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

USEPA arrived onsite and joined the Incident Command structure to assist with air monitoring throughout the residential neighborhoods.

2. Current Activities**2.1 Operations Section****2.1.1 Narrative**

IEPA arrived at the site at approximately 08:00 on 06/19/13 and later requested air monitoring support from US EPA. Local fire responders from the surrounding area begin fighting the fire with water and heavy construction equipment. Run-off water was not initially contained in the retention ditch resulting in a discharge of contaminated water into the Vermillion River. After IEPA arrived the ditch south of the fire site was blocked with soil for temporary containment.

2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

On June 19, 2013, US EPA mobilize START contractors to the site to begin air monitoring and documentation. START conducted routine monitoring through the evacuated zone and downwind of the fire. Four Area Raes were deployed around the fire and moved based on the trajectory of the plume. A nursing home and residential homes were monitored inside if requested by the owners. US EPA requested that the RP take immediate action to address the contained fire water to prevent further releases into the river. The RP stated the company had insurance but never committed funding for the action. At 2000 hours on 6/19/13 USEPA issued the Notice of Federal Interest and immediately issued the Notice of Federal Assumption as the RP refused to take removal action requested by the OSC. USEPA began to mobilize ERRS contractors to the site to collect free product on the run-off water and initiate treatment of the run-off water utilizing a series of sand, bag and carbon filters prior to discharge. The OSC will waive the NPDES Permit requirement for discharge, but comply with any State ARARs.

6/20/13 - Fire fighting continues, smoke plume still moving to west/northwest. Continue air monitoring runs which identify mostly particulate increases. Evacuation is now voluntary. Fire Dept. estimates over 3 million gal. of water has been put on the fire, runoff goes to the storm system and also into the sanitary system. Treatment system is up and running, estimate 300,000 gal. per day can be treated. CSX train line is open but at reduced speed, they have hired CTEH to monitor the line while the fire is still burning.

6/21/13 - Fire continues to smolder with several flare-ups during the day. Fire dept. is making their way into the structure to better hit the hot spots. Air monitoring continues. Issue of off-site fire debris that deposited in residential area is being addressed, samples were taken from yards and building debris and ran for asbestos. Results identified 4 of 11 yard samples were positive for ACM, and the building samples were clean at this time. Water treatment continued with no issues.

6/22-23/13 - OSC McGuire covered the site over the weekend. Water treatment continued although

Saturday rain brought up to 1.5 inches of rain, which refill the retention pond. Current estimate is now over 4 million gal. of water that needs treatment. Based on the presence of ACM, asbestos monitoring was conducted Sunday, 5 samplers were positioned around the plume and ran for the day, results are due next week.

6/24/13 - Fire continues to smolder with occasional flare-ups. Air monitoring continues primarily when large flare-ups break out. Two vac trucks were brought back to assist the WWTP with removing fire water that was diverted to a million gal. clarifier for holding, water is being treated with the other fire water. IEPA has requested that USEPA collect the fire debris in the residential areas due to the presence of ACM. Spoke with the RP representative and they were not capable of conducting the work. CERCLA Task order was issued to ER to recover the fire debris, crews will begin arriving tomorrow. IEPA is working on a Fact Sheet to distribute and put on Facebook with information about Tire fires.

6/25/13 - Fire continues to smolder with minimal flare-ups, air monitoring is now minimal only when needed. Asbestos sample results for the air monitoring were all negative at detection limits. Water treatment continues around the clock with no problems. ER crew is preparing for debris pickup today.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

US EPA will consider enforcement actions for cost recovery purposes.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

<i>Waste Stream</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Manifest #</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Disposal</i>

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

Continue air monitoring in residential areas impacted by smoke plume. Maintain operations of the treatment system. Collect sample of contaminated water and water after an initial test run of the system. Collect air samples as needed.

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

START contractor will sample run-off water and treated water.
ERRS contractor will continue waater treatment.
ERRS contractor will initiate debris removal from residential yards..

2.2.1.2 Next Steps

Treat and discharge roughly 4 million gallons of run-off water.
Continue air monitoring activities as needed.
Remove fire debris from yards.

2.2.2 Issues.

Still waiting on approval from IEPA to let RP begin building demo and cleanup.

2.3 Logistics Section

NA

2.4 Finance Section

2.4.1 Narrative

This is now a dual response under OPA for the Oil/Water run-off and CERCLA for the ACM.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS -OPA	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	50.00%
ERRS - CERCLA	\$25,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00	80.00%
START	\$30,000.00	\$29,000.00	\$1,000.00	3.33%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	\$155,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$71,000.00	45.81%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

2.5 Other Command Staff

2.5.1 Safety Officer

No injuries have been reported

2.5.2 Liaison Officer

NA

2.5.3 Information Officer

Conducted interview with local news stations. IEPA is assisting with drafting a Fact Sheet

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

Hoopeston Fire Dept.

USEPA

IEPA

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

Numerous assisting Fire Departments

Hoopeston Police

State Police

IEMA

County EMA

CSX Railroad

Cteh

Summit Environmental

4. Personnel On Site

EPA OSC- 1

START-1

ERRS-12

5. Definition of Terms

No information available at this time.

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

www.epaossc.org/JRTireFire

6.2 Reporting Schedule

Next Polrep Friday 6/28/13

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.

0.3
9-10-13

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
J&R Tire Fire - Removal Polrep
Final Removal Polrep

US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region V

Subject: POLREP #3
Final
J&R Tire Fire
E13514
Hoopeston, IL
Latitude: 40.4625036 Longitude: -87.6715938

To: Mark Johnson, ATSDR
Bruce Everetts, Illinois EPA
Mark Durno, U.S. EPA
Jason El-Zein, U.S. EPA
Sherry Fielding, U.S. EPA
Charlie Gebien, U.S. EPA
John Maritote, U.S. EPA
Mike Ribordy, U.S. EPA
USCG Fund Center, USCG
USCG PolRep Distribution, USCG
Marc Colvin, Health&Safety
Mick Hans, Public Affairs
Rick Karl, Superfund Division
Sam Borries, U.S. EPA
steven Kaiser, EPA
debbie Keating, EESS
sam chummar, epa

From: Bradley Benning, OSC

Date: 7/10/2013

Reporting Period: 6/26 13 to 7/3/13

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NPL Status:	Non NPL	Operable Unit:	
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6/25/13 - Fire continues to smolder with minimal flare-ups, air monitoring is now minimal only when needed. Asbestos sample results for the air monitoring were all negative at detection limits. Water treatment continues around the clock with no problems. ER crew is preparing for debris pickup today.

6/26/13 - ER crew continues debris recovery, majority of the ACM debris appears to be in the neighborhoods west of the facility. Water treatment continues, but heavy rain today brought the retention pond back up. Fact sheets generated by IEPA were delivered to the Mayor's office today for distribution in town. PRP is negotiating with the State to take over water treatment activity, roughly 2 million gallons of water treated to date.

6/27/13 - Water treatment and ACM debris pickup continue with no issues. Vac trucks will only skim the clarifier tank at the WWTP, so as to concentrate treatment of the retention pond water first. The second water sample indicated slightly elevated organics, likely the carbon is being saturated. Plan to resample discharge water tomorrow. No information on the PRP taking over response actions. Fire continues to smolder with occasional flare-ups.

6/28/13 - Anticipate to finish ACM debris pickup by end of today, crew will demobilize tomorrow AM. Water treatment continues. OSC Emmanuol will cover site activities over the weekend.

6/29-30/13 - OSC Emmanuol onsite, water treatment continue, approximately 800K gallons treated, but heavy over the weekend filled the retention pond. Fire continues to smolder.

7/1/13 - Due to continuous dilution from rainfalls the retention pond water appears to be improving, no visible oil is apparent on the surface at the recovery point. Analytical still indicates very low levels of organics. After discussions with ERB management an end point seems appropriate as no oil is apparent on the water and we will limit the Agency's OPA authority to continue operations. USEPA will stop water treatment on 7/3/13, notification was made to IEPA.

7/2/13 - IEPA has agreed to take over the water treatment operations under their emergency contract provision and will allow the PRP to initiate actions to put out the remaining hot spots at the facility. Sample of the raw water in the retention pond was collected and results will be available tomorrow.

7/3/13 - Water treatment continued until noon, IEPA's contractor (Bodine) will take over utilizing Siemens as the Site operator. Bodine will work to assume contracts with the equipment owners Rain for Rent and Baker Tan which may take 2-3 days. Treatment system will likely be down through the Holiday weekend. Vac truck will be demobed at noon today and recovered ACM will be stored in roll-off onsite until disposal is arranged. ERRS will be demobed today.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

US EPA will consider enforcement actions for cost recovery purposes.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

<i>Waste Stream</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Manifest #</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Disposal</i>
Fire water runoff	Liquid	5 million gallons	NA	onsite carbon treatment	
Non-friable ACM	solid	10 yards			Republic Service

2.2 Planning Section

2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

Close-out activities and final cost accounting. Action Memorandum for CERCLA work.

2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

No additional response activities are planned other than disposal of the ACM waste.

2.2.1.2 Next Steps

Action Memorandum for CERCLA ACM action.

2.2.2 Issues

No issues

2.3 Logistics Section

NA

2.4 Finance Section

2.4.1 Narrative

This is now a dual response under OPA for the Oil/Water run-off and CERCLA for the ACM.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS -OPA	\$130,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$10,000.00	7.69%
ERRS - CERCLA	\$25,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	20.00%
OPA	\$42,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$2,000.00	4.76%
CERCLA	\$3,500.00	\$3,300.00	\$200.00	5.71%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	\$200,500.00	\$183,300.00	\$17,200.00	8.58%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor. Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

2.5 Other Command Staff

2.5.1 Safety Officer

No injuries have been reported

2.5.2 Liaison Officer

NA

2.5.3 Information Officer

Conducted interview with local news stations. IEPA is assisting with drafting a Fact Sheet

3. Participating Entities

3.1 Unified Command

Hoopeston Fire Dept.
USEPA
IEPA

3.2 Cooperating Agencies

Numerous assisting Fire Departments
Hoopeston Police
State Police

IEMA
County EMA
CSX Railroad
Cteh
Summit Environmental

4. Personnel On Site

EPA OSC- 1
START-1
ERRS-10

5. Definition of Terms

No information available at this time.

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

www.epaosc.org/JRTireFire

6.2 Reporting Schedule

No further reports anticipated

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.